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PROVISIONAL VERBATIM RECORD OF THE 89th MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Wednesday, 16 December 1992, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. NANDOE (Suriname)
(Vice-President)

later: Mr. GHAFOORZAI (Afghanistan)
(Vice-President)

- Elimination of Racism and Racial Discrimination: report of the Third Committee [91]

- Right of Peoples to Self-determination: report of the Third Committee [92]

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92-62231 3591V (E)

- Social Development [93] (continued)

  (a) Report of the Third Committee
  (b) Report of the Fifth Committee

- Advancement of Women: report of the Third Committee [94]

- Narcotic Drugs: report of the Third Committee [95]

- Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Questions Relating to Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons and Humanitarian Questions: report of the Third Committee [96]

- Human Rights Questions [97] (continued)

  (a) Implementation of Human Rights Instruments

      (i) Report of the Third Committee

      (ii) Report of the Fifth Committee

  (b) Human Rights Questions, including Alternative Approaches for Improving the Effective Enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms

      (i) Report of the Third Committee

      (ii) Report of the Fifth Committee

- The Situation of Human Rights in Estonia and Latvia: report of the Third Committee [149]

In the absence of the President, Mr. Nandoe (Suriname), Vice-President, took the Chair.

The meeting was called to order at 3.30 p.m.

AGENDA ITEMS 91, 92, 93 (continued), 94 TO 96, 97 (continued), AND 149

ELIMINATION OF RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/47/658)

RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINIATION: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/47/659)

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (PARTS I AND II) (A/47/703 and Add.1)

(b) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/785)

ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/47/670)

NARCOTIC DRUGS: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/47/710)

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, QUESTIONS RELATING TO REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS AND HUMANITARIAN QUESTIONS: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/47/715)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

(a) IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

(i) REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (PART II) (A/47/678/Add.1)

(ii) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/789)

(b) HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

(i) REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (PART I) (A/47/678 and Corr.1)

(ii) REPORT OF THE FIFTH COMMITTEE (A/47/786)

THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN ESTONIA AND LATVIA: REPORT OF THE THIRD COMMITTEE (A/47/773)

The PRESIDENT: I request the Rapporteur of the Third Committee, Mr. Vitavas Srivihok, to introduce the reports of the Third Committee in one intervention.

(Mr. Srivihok, Rapporteur, Third Committee)

Mr. SRIVIHOK (Thailand), Rapporteur of the Third Committee: I have the honour to present the following reports of the Third Committee on the items allocated to it by the General Assembly for consideration.

Under item 91, entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", the Third Committee recommends, in document A/47/658, the adoption of five draft resolutions in paragraph 30 of the report, and the adoption of two draft decisions in paragraph 31 of the report.

Under item 92, entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination", the Third Committee recommends, in document A/47/659, the adoption of three draft resolutions in paragraph 19 of the report.

Under item 93, entitled "Social development - (a) Questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family; and (b) Crime prevention and criminal justice", the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/703, part I of the report, the adoption of seven draft resolutions in paragraph 30 of the report. Under this item, the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/703/Add.1, part II of the report, the adoption of a draft resolution in paragraph 8 of the report.

Under item 94, entitled "Advancement of women", the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/670 the adoption of four draft resolutions in paragraph 17 of the report. In draft resolution III, operative paragraph 2, on page 12, in the penultimate line of the English text, the word "misuse" should read "inadequate use". In draft resolution IV, on page 16 of the English text, the title should read "Violence against migrant women workers".

Under item 95, entitled "Narcotic drugs", the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/710 the adoption of six draft resolutions in paragraph 24 of the report.

(Mr. Srivihok, Rapporteur, Third Committee)

Under item 96, entitled "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions", the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/715 the adoption of five draft resolutions in paragraph 26 of the report and a draft decision in paragraph 27 of the report.

Under item 97 (b), entitled "Human rights questions including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the Third Committee recommends in Part I of the report, contained in document A/47/678 and Corr.1, the adoption of a draft resolution in paragraph 8 of the report. There is an error in the report. Members are requested to insert a new paragraph after paragraph 7, as follows:

"After the adoption of the revised draft resolution, statements were made by the representatives of India, Canada, Germany, Belgium, France, Benin, the United States of America, China, Japan and Ireland."

Under item 97 (a), entitled "Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments", the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/678/Add.1, Part II of the report, the adoption of six draft resolutions in paragraph 23 of the report.

Under item 149, entitled "The situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia", the Third Committee recommends in document A/47/773 the adoption of a draft resolution in paragraph 6 of the report.

The PRESIDENT: I would like to inform members that the representative of Croatia has expressed a desire to make a statement in connection with the report of the Third Committee on agenda item 96, "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions", contained in document A/47/715.

(The President)

Bearing in mind rule 66 of the rules, may I take it that the General Assembly agrees to discuss the report?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: If there is no other proposal under rule 66 of the rules of procedure, I shall take it that the General Assembly decides not to discuss the other reports of the Third Committee which are before the Assembly today.

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The positions of delegations regarding the various recommendations of the Third Committee haved been made clear in the Committee and are reflected in the relevant official records.

(The President)

May I remind members that under paragraph 7 of decision 34/401 the General Assembly agreed that

> "When the same draft resolution is considered in a Main Committee and in plenary meeting, a delegation should, as far as possible, explain its vote only once, i.e., either in the Committee or in plenary meeting, unless that delegation's vote in plenary meeting is different from its vote in the Committee."

May I remind delegations that, again in accordance with General Assembly decision 34/401, explanations of vote are limited to 10 minutes and should be made by delegations from their seats.

Before we begin to take action on the recommendations contained in the reports of the Third Committee, I should like to advise representatives that, unless delegations have already notified the Secretariat otherwise, we shall proceed with the voting in the same manner as in the Third Committee. This means that where recorded votes were taken in the Committee we shall do the same.

I hope that we may proceed to adopt without a vote those recommendations that were adopted without a vote in the Third Committee.

The General Assembly will first consider the report (A/47/658) of the Third Committee on agenda item 91, entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination".

The Assembly has before it five draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 30 of its report and two draft decisions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 31 of the same document.

(The President)

After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will again have an opportunity to explain their votes.

The Assembly will first take decisions on the five draft resolutions contained in paragraph 30 of the Third Committee's report.

Draft resolution I, entitled "Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/77).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/78).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination". Draft resolution III was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/79).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV, entitled "'Ethnic cleansing' and racial hatred", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/80).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Latvia, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Draft resolution V was adopted by 113 votes to 2, with 44 abstentions* (resolution 47/81).

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* Subsequently the delegations of Dominica, Nicaragua and Vanuatu advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour; and the delegation of Ireland that it had intended to abstain.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the two draft decisions contained in paragraph 31 of the Third Committee's report (A/47/658).

The Third Committee adopted draft decision I, entitled "Elimination of racism and racial discrimination", without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft decision I was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to draft decision II, entitled "Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist regime of South Africa". May I take it that the Assembly wishes to adopt draft resolution II?

Draft decision II was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I call on the representative of Argentina for an explanation of vote.

Mr. NIETO (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): Argentina notes that the text of the resolution entitled "Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid" reveals important progress by comparison with previous resolutions. Nevertheless, we abstained in the vote as we believe that there is still imbalance in the wording, which does not reflect the true nature of the situation in South Africa.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 91?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report (A/47/659) of the Third Committee on agenda item 92 entitled "Right of peoples to self-determination".

The Assembly will now take decisions on the three draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 19 of its report. After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will again be given an opportunity to explain their votes.

The Assembly will first take a decision on draft resolution I entitled "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Argentina, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Costa Rica, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Greece, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Samoa, San Marino, Spain, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay

Draft resolution I was adopted by 107 votes to 22, with 33 abstentions (resolution 47/82).*

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* Subsequently the delegation of Dominica and Vanuatu advised the Secretariat that they had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on draft resolution II, entitled "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/83).

The PRESIDENT: Finally, we turn to draft resolution III, entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination".

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Malta, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Samoa, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey

Draft resolution III was adopted by 118 votes to 10, with 36 abstentions (resolution 47/84).*

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* Subsequently the delegation of Dominica advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: I shall now call on those representatives who wish to explain their votes or positions.

Mr. NIETO (Argentina) (interpretation from Spanish): Argentina has firmly supported, and will continue firmly to support, in all competent multilateral bodies, the principle of the self-determination of peoples. But we voted against draft resolution I, "Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights", because in our view it contains language that is not balanced and does not reflect positive signs in the situations in South Africa and in the Middle East.

Mr. HALATCHEV (Bulgaria): My delegation wishes to explain its vote on draft resolution III, entitled "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of right of peoples to self-determination".

Bulgaria supports the unequivocal condemnation by the international community of the recruitment, use or financing of mercenaries. We also share the view that further measures against the activities of mercenaries should be taken through the development of international humanitarian law.

My delegation, however, was not in a position to support the present resolution and voted against it on the following grounds. Since the fortieth session, very similar texts have been repeatedly submitted to the Assembly. They contain controversial terminology and considerations that make it impossible to reach consensus. This approach, in our view, is not conducive to the worthy objective, namely, the effective prevention of unlawful international activities involving mercenaries. In this respect, my delegation would like to refer to resolution 1992/6 adopted by the Commission

(Mr. Halatchev, Bulgaria)

on Human Rights. This is an eloquent example of the wish and the capacity of the Commission's member States - representing all regional groups - to reach consensus on such an important issue. It was our belief that the main elements of the text, which was adopted without a vote by the Commission, could have become the basis of a consensus resolution in the General Assembly. If adopted in the future, such an approach would undoubtedly enhance the effectiveness of the General Assembly resolutions on the use of mercenaries and would give fresh impetus to international efforts in this field.

Mr. MOTSYK (Ukraine) (interpretation from Russian): My delegation wishes to explain its vote on draft resolution III, "Use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination".

The delegation of Ukraine voted in favour of the draft resolution, since it is aimed against the use of mercenaries, which, as everyone knows, is encountered even today, particularly in regional conflicts. However, paragraph 4 contains wording that does not reflect the realities of the present day. If a separate vote had been taken on that paragraph, the delegation of Ukraine would not have been able to support it.

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 92?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider parts I and II of the report (A/47/703 and Add.1) of the Third Committee on agenda item 93, "Social Development".

I now call on the representative of the United States of America, who wishes to make a statement in explanation of vote before the voting.

Mr. WATSON (United States of America): The United States strongly supports the convening of a world summit for social development as called for in draft resolution III under document A/47/703/Add.1. Members will recall that the United States delegation was one of the sponsors of Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/27, which called on the General Assembly to convene the summit. This position has not changed.

Yet, while we have decided to join the consensus on the draft resolution before us today, we still have substantial problems with its present text. This draft has an unusually large and impressive number of sponsors, and it is easy to understand why. A world summit for social development is clearly an idea whose time has come. No one would doubt that the nations of the world, individually and collectively, face daunting social challenges which need to be met with imagination, courage and commitment. However, the United States is deeply disturbed by the process that has culminated in the draft resolution before us now and fears that it will result in a summit that achieves less than the desired results.

Our concerns deal both with the proposed process of the summit and with its substance. This draft resolution creates an elaborate, cumbersome and expensive preparatory process that will duplicate the mandate and capability of established and representative bodies within the system. The Commission for Social Development, the Economic and Social Council and the Third Committee are the appropriate bodies to undertake preparation of this summit.

For the summit for social development to succeed, it is vital that its budget be realistic and that expenditures be prudent. Of course, we must use wisely and carefully all United Nations funds, particularly in this period of escalating expenses and tight budgets. This is even more true when we endeavour to meet the social needs of the world's most unfortunate

(Mr. Watson, United States)

inhabitants, especially the disabled. We have a moral obligation to use precious resources well.

This summit must be the culmination of a pragmatic process of consideration by experts in the field of social development, not of vague concepts or philosophy but of concrete programmes and measures. It must identify and put forward realistic practical programmes that can be undertaken to improve the lives of the most disadvantaged. It should be a moral force to bring about conditions under which all individuals without fear or discrimination can participate fully and equitably in the societies in which they live.

(Mr. Watson, United States)

We are concerned that the draft resolution places too much emphasis on the broad questions of poverty and unemployment, which, although they undeniably have an impact on social conditions, are more appropriately the subject of economic development conferences.

The United Nations has a special responsibility to those who, through no fault of their own, face special problems. This summit, rather than examining issues of general economic development and defining economic causes of social problems, should look at the dysfunctional social conditions which are the root causes of the poverty, unemployment, underemployment and inequality of vast segments of the world's population.

We are pleased, however, to see this draft resolution call upon the summit to look at the interaction between the social function of the State and market responses to social demands; the promotion of the integration of socially marginalized and disadvantaged groups; the promotion of programmes to ensure legal protection; the enhancement of education and training; the effective delivery of social services for the more disadvantaged sectors of society; and the revitalization of the Commission for Social Development.

However, in order to achieve the promise of its name, the agenda of this summit should also focus upon the following themes: good governance and the elimination of corruption; the long-term negative impact of overly directive Government policies; budgeting for human development - in the words of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report 1990, every country can improve its social returns by reordering its spending priorities towards investments which create social multiplier effects; the promotion of universal education and the elimination of exploitative child-labour practices, which not only result in vastly inequitable income distribution but also condemn their victims to lives of ignorance and poverty;

(Mr. Watson, United States)

the labour movement and protection of independent labour unions; the relationship between development and the protection of standards for wages and hours; the organization of genuinely democratic, grass-roots, non-governmental organizations, not only to promote social development but also to give broader segments of society a role in defining its goals; the role of non-governemental organizations as self-help mechanisms which can promote a culture of independence and self-reliance; the partnership between business and society in social development: promotion of socially responsible business practices in a climate of growth and sustainable development; the relationship between, and social impact of, population growth and poverty; the effect of agricultural policies on rural societies: how to foster food production without destroying rural societies; how rigid class structures foster inequitable distribution of economic power and condemn broad segments of societies to generations of poverty and ignorance; discrimination in credit and capital formation: limits on the entrepreneurial class; the family as an instrument of social development and the primary social safety net; the identification of successful, cost-effective programmes in countries at various levels of development which enhance the integration of persons with disabilities, the continued independence and productivity of the elderly and the contributions of the young; the enhancement of coordination within the United Nations system in the area of social development; rationalization and restructuring of the work of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs: a pragmatic and realistic programme of work for the next decade; reform and revitalization of the Centre for Social Development, including increased coordination with the work of the Commission on the Status of Women, the crime Commission and the Commission on Human Rights.

(Mr. Watson, United States)

My delegation has no doubt that many of our problems with this draft resolution could have been worked out had there been more open debate in the Third Committee or a timely, early, open drafting group. Regrettably, no such debate took place before the last-minute delay of the Third Committee vote. Instead, despite our repeated requests, the draft resolution was discussed on an ad hoc basis with individual delegations.

My delegation participated as actively as we could in such discussions as took place and had many conversations with the principal sponsor of the draft resolution. A few of our points were taken into account; yet the fact remains that there was no full airing of the issues addressed by this draft resolution. Under the circumstances of ad hoc discussions, concerns were not communicated to other delegations by the authors, to the extent that some delegations were even surprised that those concerns existed. We were never informed of the reasons why some of our concerns were not addressed and at times wondered whether anyone was listening.

This is not the way to begin an undertaking such as this summit. Rather, the summit must be undertaken in the spirit of openness and a genuine exchange of ideas and experience. We shall not allow the outcomes to be dictated by any one party.

We join in the consensus today because we support the idea of a summit for social development, and not because we agree with the process and all the substance outlined in this draft resolution. Because we believe strongly that this undertaking must be based on openness and frank, mutual exchange, we speak up now and shall do so in the future. We shall work to overcome some of the more glaring omissions in this draft resolution in order to turn the summit for social development into a success.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has before it seven draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 30 of part I of its report (A/47/703) and a draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of part II of the same report (A/47/703/Add.1).

I call on the representative of the Philippines on a point of order.

Mrs. LIMJUCO (Philippines): I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to the last line of preambular paragraph 8 of draft resolution IV, on disability, contained in part I of the report. The date should read "April 1992" instead of "June 1992".

The PRESIDENT: I shall put the recommendations of the Third Committee contained in parts I and II of the report to the Assembly one by one. After all the decisions have been taken, representatives will again have the opportunity to speak in explanation of vote.

The Assembly will now turn to part I of the report (A/47/703) and take decisions on the seven draft resolutions.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution I. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/85).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing: integration of older persons in development". It was adopted by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/86).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International cooperation in combating organized crime". The Third Committee adopted this draft resolution. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/87).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Towards full integration of persons with disabilities into society: a continuing world programme of action". The draft resolution was adopted by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/88).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/47/785.

A recorded vote has been requested.

A recorded vote was taken.

In favour: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Against: United States of America

Abstaining: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Micronesia (Federated States of), Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, San Marino, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The draft resolution was adopted by 121 votes to 1, with 45 abstentions (resolution 47/89).*

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*Subsequently the delegation of Latvia advised the Secretariat that it had intended to vote in favour.

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "The role of cooperatives in the light of new economic and social trends". The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 47/90).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VII, entitled "Crime prevention and criminal justice", was adopted by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution VII was adopted (resolution 47/91).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to part II of the report (A/47/703/Add.1) and take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 thereof.

The draft resolution is entitled "Convening of a world summit for social development". The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/47/788.

The draft resolution was adopted by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/92).

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 93?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: We shall now consider the report (A/47/670) of the Third Committee on agenda item 94, "Advancement of women".

The Assembly will take a decision on the four draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 17 of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Improvement of the status of women in the

(President)

Secretariat". The Third Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/93).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women". The Third Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/94).

The PRESIDENT: We shall now take a decision on draft resolution III, entitled "Implementation of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women". The Third Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/95).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Migrant women workers". The Third Committee adopted this draft resolution without a vote. May I consider that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/96).

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to conclude its consideration of agenda item 94?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report (A/47/710) of the Third Committee on agenda item 95, "Narcotic drugs".

The Assembly will take a decision on the six draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 24 of its report.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Implementation of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

(President)

Substances". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution I. May I consider that the General Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/97).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, which is entitled "Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law in the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking", was also adopted by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/98).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Examination of the status of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution III. May I consider that the Assembly also wishes to do so?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/99).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Implementation of the United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control and the Global Programme of Action against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances: action by agencies of the United Nations system". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution IV. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/100).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V, entitled "United Nations International Drug Control Programme", was adopted by the Third Committee. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 47/101).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI, entitled "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking", was adopted by the Third Committee. May I consider that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 47/102).

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that the General Assembly wishes to conclude its consideration of agenda item 95?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider the report (A/47/715) of the Third Committee on agenda item 96, "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions".

In accordance with the decision taken earlier, I now call on the Deputy Prime Minister of Croatia, His Excellency Mr. Mate Granic.

Mr. GRANIĆ (Croatia): I should like on behalf of the Republic of Croatia to express our sincere gratitude for this opportunity to speak before the General Assembly about the current refugee crisis in the territory of former Yugoslavia. I am grateful too for today's opportunity to set out the overall conditions in that crisis and the crucial problems we in Croatia are trying daily to solve.

The United Nations has been making a vast effort in terms of personnel and material to stop the war and to advance and safeguard peace in the territory of Croatia. The members of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) have been in constant danger, risking their lives as they carry out the mandate of this highly important peace-keeping operation.

Despite the continuous efforts of the international community and the resolutions adopted by the Security Council, the brutal Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with the process of "ethnic cleansing", continues to threaten thousands of Muslims and Croat in most of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In its latest report, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates that in the region of Bosnia and Herzegovina there are some 1.7 million refugees, displaced persons and other victims of "ethnic cleansing" who are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. We estimate that at Sarajevo, Bihać, Srebrenica, Zvornik, Gorazde, Travnik, Tuzla and Gradačac - cities completely besieged by the aggressor - some 1.13 million others are in danger of losing their lives.

The escalation of the brutal Serbian aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina directly threatens the security of the Republic of Croatia. A new wave of refugees is spreading to Croatia across the border from Bosnia and

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Herzegovina. The burden the Republic of Croatia is taking on by giving refuge to people seeking asylum is excessively heavy and would be almost impossible to deal with even for a country with a much more developed economy. New Serbian conquests increase the problem even further, escalating the refugee crisis and pushing it to the brink of an uncontrollable explosion, with unpredictable effects on European security and stability.

Most recently UNHCR reported a total of some 3.1 million victims of the conflict in the region of former Yugoslavia. That total includes displaced persons, refugees and others endangered by Serbian terrorism. Despite greater international exposure and stronger condemnation, "ethnic cleansing" and terror tactics, aimed at forcing people from their homes, still proliferate. The "ethnic cleansing" of non-Serbian populations is progressing in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in those areas in the territory of Croatia which are under United Nations protection.

The process of "ethnic cleansing" is carried on in Serbia as well; about 30,000 Croats from Vojvodina have been forced from their homes, and only 1,000 Croats remain in Janjevo, a village in Kosovo, out of the 7,000 who had lived there before.

At this very moment, the Republic of Croatia is providing care for 265,000 displaced persons from Croatia, mostly from "pink zones" and areas under United Nations protection; for about 35,000 refugees from Serbia, mainly Croats from Vojvodina and Kosovo; and for more than 450,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Republic of Croatia has thus given shelter to

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more than 750,000 displaced persons and refugees. In addition, about 60,000 refugees from Croatia are still abroad, mainly in Hungary, Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.

Owing to seriously depleted reserves of accommodations, economic problems, social tensions and inability to accept a new tide of refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Government of Croatia has for a considerable time been appealing to the international community for more balanced burden-sharing. Unfortunately, those appeals have not been met fast enough. Even though the international community has been sensitive to the needs of the seriously endangered group of about 10,000 detainees in 41 detention camps throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina who were registered by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) as at 31 October 1992, to date only about 3,000 of them have been released in accordance with the commitment made at London. Very recently UNHCR received encouraging offers from many States wishing to provide temporary shelter to some 4,300 persons. However, that still leaves a serious shortfall of 2,300 accommodations for the rest of the former detainees and their families.

The Republic of Croatia has by now received a considerable amount of humanitarian assistance in the form of food, medicine, hygienic supplies, clothing and other items. I should like to express our deepest gratitude to all the humanitarian organizations - above all to UNHCR, ICRC, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Organization for Migration, the International Federation of Red Cross Committees, the German Office for Humanitarian Aid and the

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European Community office at Zagreb - which have supported us with humanitarian supplies for displaced persons and refugees accommodated in Croatia.

Some European countries - especially Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy - have provided us with considerable help in establishing new refugee centres and in adapting existing buildings for the purpose of ensuring that there are enough facilities appropriate for the winter season; I should like to take this opportunity to thank them once again.

The costs of taking care of such a large number of displaced persons and refugees, which the Republic of Croatia has to cover directly, amount to approximately $100 million per month. The total cost for displaced persons and refugees in the Republic of Croatia amounts to $1 billion, of which $450 million has been spent on refugees alone.

Despite the many appeals the Republic of Croatia has addressed to the international community, no direct financial support for sharing the cost of accommodating displaced persons and refugees in Croatia has thus far been received. Only a few days ago, direct financial support for families accommodating refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina was anticipated by UNHCR, and it has been announced that $31 million will be allocated to us by the European Community to help us cover the cost of collective hotel accommodations for displaced persons and refugees in Croatia. Allow me to express our deepest gratitude to UNHCR and the European Community for the announced financial assistance.

(Mr. Granic, Croatia)

Because the current economic and social situation is pushing Croatia to the very brink of its social and economic durability, the Government of the Republic of Croatia has been forced to adopt new measures to solve the ongoing refugee crisis in Croatia. These measures include improved control of the border between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with existing international immigration norms and measures. Despite this, the Croatian border is daily crossed by about 300 to 400 refugees. Soon after the occupation of Bosanski Brod, about 10,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina crossed the Croatian border. In addition, several thousand ex-detainees from Serbian detention camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina have arrived at a temporary transit centre in Croatia, from which they have been transferred to other neighbouring European countries.

Since implementing more rigorous control of the borders, Croatia has given shelter to an additional 110,000 refugees from Bosnia and Herzegovina. Furthermore, 90 percent of all the refugees who are being taken care of by countries throughout the whole of Western Europe have been permitted to pass through the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Despite all our expectations, the basic objectives of the Vance Plan have not yet been achieved. Although four months have passed since the Security Council adopted resolution 769 (1992), which endorsed the plan concerning control of the international borders of the Republic of Croatia, almost nothing has been done in this respect.

The Republic of Croatia is fully aware of all the difficulties UNPROFOR is facing in its noble task of implementing the Vance Plan. The illegal Knin authorities, together with the "Serbian special police", represent a major obstacle to the normalization of relations in the United Nations protected

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areas. Therefore, while we welcome the unquestionable achievement of UNPROFOR, we are still witnessing the killings of innocent people or their displacement from the United Nations protected areas. Let me stress that in spite of the UNPROFOR presence, several thousand Croats have been expelled by force from their homes inside the United Nations protected areas. The blockade of the main routes of communication in these areas creates additional problems, not to mention the fact that vital problems such as the Maslenica bridge, the Peruca power plant and the Djeletovci pipeline still remain to be solved.

There is no doubt that the return of displaced persons and refugees is the pillar of the Vance Plan. We are therefore most seriously concerned by the total lack of progress in achieving these goals, which is an additional reason for the increasing social tensions in the Republic of Croatia. I welcome the very small progress that has been made in Sector-West, but despite that, the overall situation in returning displaced persons and refugees to "pink zones" and United Nations protected areas is still negative.

Allow me to conclude by stating the following:

First, despite the many appeals for help that the Republic of Croatia has repeatedly addressed to the international community, no direct financial support for sharing the costs of accommodation for displaced persons and refugees in Croatia has yet been received. However, we dare to hope that the announcements of financial burden-sharing by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the European Community will soon become reality.

Secondly, the Republic of Croatia has already urged the fast, accurate and consistent implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions concerning the crisis in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. This refers

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in particular to Security Council resolutions 743, 749, 762, 769, 770 and 771. Here I should like to repeat what President Tudjman of Croatia said in his letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Boutros Boutros-Ghali, namely, that the time has come to expand the UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia so as to include the possibility of using force in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions and allowing the gradual reintegration of the occupied zones of the Republic of Croatia into its governmental, legal and economic system.

Thirdly, the Republic of Croatia fully supports and is willing to extend its help in the establishment of refugee camps in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Pursuant to paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 787 (1992), the UNHCR, the United Nations Secretary-General and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are actively studying the very complex question of the promotion of safe areas in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Here I should like to draw the Assembly's attention to all the political, military and humanitarian aspects and implications of this question. There is actually a real possibility that such safe areas might encourage further "ethnic cleansing" and thus reduce the chances of arriving at final political solutions.

Fourthly, measures taken at the international political level with a view to stopping the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina have proved ineffective. Therefore, I would say that a conclusion reached at this meeting should be to give an impetus to the international community for taking additional, more effective measures aimed at accomplishing the same objective. If Serbian aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is not stopped, a worst-case scenario would be that an additional 100,000 to 500,000 refugees from this country may be expected.

(Mr. Granic, Croatia)

In the name of the Republic of Croatia, I thus call upon the entire international community to find urgent and decisive solutions in order to stop further hostilities and halt the escalation of the most complex European refugee crisis since the end of the Second World War before it is too late.

Mr. KRENKEL (Austria): I have a technical change to the next report. If you wish, I will make that change now. It is in draft resolution V, in document A/47/715, on page 22 of the English text, operative paragraph 11. The Third Committee at its last meeting adopted its programme of work, and at this session we agreed to change the title of the item for the next two sessions. Therefore in operative paragraph 11, in the fourth line, the word "sub-" before "item" should be deleted, to read "the item entitled". Also, the title should be "Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions", so that the title reflects the title of the item as adopted in the programme of work of the Third Committee.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the five draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 26 of its report (A/47/715) and on the draft decision recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 27 of the same document.

The Assembly will first take a decision on the five draft resolutions in paragraph 26 of the report.

Draft resolution I, "International Conference on Central American Refugees", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/103).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II, "Continuation of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", was also adopted by the Third Committee without a vote.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/104).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/105).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "New international humanitarian order". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution IV without a vote.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/106).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Report of the High Commissioner for Refugees, questions relating to refugees, returnees and displaced persons and humanitarian questions". The Third Committee adopted draft resolution V without a vote.

May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 47/107).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft decision recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 27 of its report (A/47/715). The draft decision, "Prisoners of war and persons missing as a result of war in Afghanistan", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote.

May I take it that the Committee wishes to do the same?

The draft decision was adopted.

The PRESIDENT: I now call upon the representative of the United States of America, who has asked to make a statement in explanation of position.

Mrs. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America): The United States joined the consensus in the voting on draft resolution IV, "New international humanitarian order", but we were disappointed that more time was not allowed for consultation before the draft resolution was submitted. We have questions regarding the resolution which we hope the Secretary-General will address in his progress report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session.

Specifically, first, what is the role that is being played by the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues, and what work is the Bureau undertaking in order to carry out that role? Secondly, is the Independent Bureau duplicating the work being done in the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat?

The PRESIDENT: May I take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 96?

It was so decided.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now consider parts I and II of the report (A/47/678/and Corr.1 and Add.1) of the Third Committee on agenda item 97, "Human rights questions".

The Assembly has before it a draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of part I of its report as well as six draft resolutions recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 23 of part II of the report.

The Assembly will turn first to part II of the report (A/47/678/Add.1) as it relates to sub-item (a) of agenda item 97, "Implementation of human rights instruments", and take a decision on the six draft resolutions contained in paragraph 23 of part II of the report.

The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of draft resolutions IV and V is contained in document A/47/789.

Draft resolution I is entitled "Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide".

The Third Committee adopted draft resolution I without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution I was adopted (resolution 47/108).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution II is entitled "United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture".

The Third Committee adopted draft resolution II without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution II was adopted (resolution 47/109).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution III is entitled "International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families".

The Third Committee adopted draft resolution III without a vote. May I take it that the Asembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution III was adopted (resolution 47/110).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution IV is entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights".

The Third Committee adopted draft resolution IV without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution IV was adopted (resolution 47/111).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution V is entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child".

Draft resolution V was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do likewise?

Draft resolution V was adopted (resolution 47/112).

The PRESIDENT: Draft resolution VI is entitled "Report of the Committee against Torture and status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment".

Draft resolution VI was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote. May I take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same?

Draft resolution VI was adopted (resolution 47/113).

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly will now turn to part I of the report (A/47/678 and Corr. 1) relating to sub-item (b) of agenda item 97, "Human rights questions, including alternative approaches for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms", and will take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 8 of the document. The report of the Fifth Committee on the programme budget implications of the draft resolution is contained in document A/47/786.

The draft resolution, entitled "Report of the Secretary-General concerning a request to the United Nations to observe the referendum process in Eritrea", was adopted by the Third Committee without a vote.

If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/114).

The PRESIDENT: I now call on the representative of the United States for an explanation of position.

Mrs. TAHIR-KHELI (United States of America): My delegation did not participate in the adoption of draft resolution IV, "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights", and draft resolution V, "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child" (A/47/678/Add.1), because of my Government's long-standing and frequently stated position that treaty bodies should be funded by contributions from States that are party to the treaties, and not from the United Nations regular budget.

The PRESIDENT: The Assembly has thus concluded this stage of its consideration of agenda item 97.

(The President)

The Assembly will now consider the report (A/47/773) of the Third Committee on agenda item 149, "The situation of human rights in Estonia and Latvia".

The Assembly will now take a decision on the draft resolution recommended by the Third Committee in paragraph 6 of its report.

The Third Committee adopted the draft resolution without a vote. If I hear no objection, I shall take it that the Assembly wishes to do the same.

The draft resolution was adopted (resolution 47/115).

The PRESIDENT: If I hear no objection, I shall take it that it is the wish of the General Assembly to conclude its consideration of agenda item 149.

It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4:55 p.m.